THE

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1787. [VOL. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

THE Partnerſhip of D. BRITT & Co. having expired on the firſt inſtant, all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid company are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any claims againſt them are deſired to produce their accounts for a ſettlement.

Thoſe indebted to the late partnerſhip of Craig, Bayard, & Co. are alſo called upon to ſettle their accounts; as no longer indulgence can be granted, and their accounts ſhall be put in ſuit by the fifteenth of next July, if not ſettled before that day.

Turnbull, Marmie, & Co.

Pittſburg, June 20, 1787.

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

Who has for ſome time paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley, is now removed to that old and commodious Tavern,

The Harp and Crown,

In Third Street.

HE begs leave to ſolicit the favors of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp & Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER,

At his office on the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, five doors above Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

BUYS, ſells, and exchanges every kind of continental and ſtate paper, or public ſecurities of this ſtate or any other in the union. Furniſhes certificates and ſtate money for the land office, on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory, and every kind of transferable property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage.

The different branches of the buſineſs of a broker are tranſacted with fidelity, diſpatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, two doors below Fourth ſtreet and directly oppoſite that part of the market lately built, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices. by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

NOTES on the OBSERVATIONS of WILLIAM FINDLEY. By HUGH H. BRACKENRIDGE.

OUR author declining, in a great degree, as he himſelf acknowledges, all attempt of reaſoning*, has applied himſelf ſolely to perſonal alluſion and invective. This is his ſtrong ground, and he does well to occupy it. The firſt ſpecimen we had of his talent in this way, was his inſinuating in our debate on the bank, ſomething with regard to *my love of women*. His idea was expreſſed in low and illiberal language, and for this reaſon I treated him with *indignity*. He has not reſcued himſelf from the contempt with which he then impreſſed the houſe, and never will.

It was in a ſubſequent debate on the queſtion of the bank, that coming into the houſe with an armful of law books, to confute me as a lawyer, I made ſome obſervations on the ludicrous circumſtance, and on his remarks. I compared the eloquence he attempted to diſplay, to that of the book in Scotland, entitled, "Thicks and een to haud up auld mens breeks." At this and other things which the ridiculouſneſs of the man, drew from me, the houſe laughed, the gallery laughed; but at whoſe expence I ſhall not undertake to ſay. If our author laughed†, we were all in good humour.

The laſt ſpecimen he gave of his talent was, when without the leaſt provocation, ſave the refutation of his argument, he replied to me by direct invective, charging me with a want of integrity, &c. The houſe did me juſtice, and reproved his language with the higheſt diſapprobation. He was told by George Clymer, "that he had been famous for perſonalities, that his conduct was unſufferable, and that he ought to be turned out of doors." Our author obſerved to us the next day, "I will not noo be pearſnal, for when I was pearſnal before, it was na weel tawken."

It was equally pleaſant at another time, when complaining that I undervalued his abilities, I told him I had ſaid nothing about his abilities; it was his want of truth and candour of which I had always complained. He "thanked me for this compliment, and wiſhed I had always replied to him in the ſame manner." I thought it the ſevereſt thing I had ever ſaid of him, and that he was thankful for ſmall matters. But he has no idea that truth and candour are the characteriſtics of virtue, and that without them all ability is contemptible.

Though I felt reſentment, yet I was at the ame time diverted when I called him out of the houſe to interrogate him with reſpect to his publication in the Gazette. I was writing, ſaid he, "ſomething to the people, and it bit tae be interjuſted." It is a misfortune, ſaid I, that you could not interjuſtice it, as you call it, without abuſe and falſhood upon me.

When Smiley called him out, in conſequence of my note, and in my preſence, ſtated, what he (Smiley) had ſaid, my reply was, ſir, I expect your anſwer in writing; and to our author, your publication is exceptionable, but I ſhall reply to it with moderation. Not another word paſſed between us. I had compoſed my mind, and determined, that with ſoftneſs of words, but with firmneſs of ſentiment, I would refute the calumnies that had been urged againſt me, and expoſe our author to the public.

Smiley, contrary to what our author aſſerts, did not ſtate the words ſaid to be uſed by me, of calling the *people fools*, &c. ſo ſtrongly as afterwards in his note, and this I attributed to the bad company he had kept with our author and others, from that time until he wrote. Indeed, when he addreſſed himſelf to me in the preſence of our author, it was with a depreſſion of countenance and tone of voice, which convinced me that he was ſenſible of the impropriety of his behavior in coming into the houſe of a gentleman, that of the chief juſtice, and retailing a ſcrap of converſation which he had overheard, and had not underſtood. Had he diſcovered the moſt perfect inſenſibility, it would have anſwered no end to have entered into a perſonal altercation with him. That I declined it with a view of procuring ſympathy, and diſarming our author of reſentment, is not probable. He muſt know, that long before this period I had declined any converſation with him; and that I have declined it invariably ever ſince. When he did the town of Pittſburgh the honor of a viſit ſome time ago, I paſs'd by him on the ſtreet (though he accoſted me) with ſilent diſdain. I could not have treated him with more contempt than I did, unleſs I had applied my foot to his backſide; and yet ſo it was, that about an hour afterwards I received a note from him requeſting the favour of my company to ſpend the evening*. I declined it. This was not the conduct of one who wiſhed to ſtop his mouth, "procure ſympathy, or diſarm reſentment." That conſtruction might be put on his conduct.

I make no doubt our author was ſurpriſed at my moderation, when Smiley ſtated to him in my preſence, what he had ſaid, and which did by no means warrant what our author had advanced. I ſaw by the faultering of his tongue, and the trepidation of his hum, that he expected corporal chaſtiſement; but this is not in my way; for had I perſonal ſtrength ſufficient, it would be doing myſelf an indignity.

He makes an apology for his publication. "It was taken from him unexpectedly." When I charged him in the houſe with the falſhood and black-guardly nature of it, he made an apology of the ſame kind, viz. that William† Tod had taken it from him and ſent it to the preſs. It would have been to the credit of our author, if William Tod had put it to another uſe.

I "told two members of the arrearage committee, 'that I had four or five tracts of land to warrant, and for this reaſon was againſt the bill for admitting certificates on old rights." I may have given my own caſe as an inſtance of what would ſuit others in the ſame circumſtances; but that I would avow that my own conduct was from a motive of private intereſt, is a poſition deſtructive of itſelf. The committee men have given an unfavorable colour to a very proper idea. We reaſon naturally from what will ſuit ourſelves, to what will ſuit others in the ſame ſituation. It is on this principle that thoſe are beſt truſted in ſociety, who have property at ſtake, and an "evident common intereſt with the community."

I can gueſs at one of our author's informants men. It is the member who uſually ſits by him, and of whom I know nothing remarkable, ſave that he keeps his mouth open when he looks at the ſpeaker; takes notes to make people believe he can write; twiſts his chin; and puts out his tongue too far when he is drawing the long hair ſtroke of an *eff*. I think he was on the committee of which our author ſpeaks.

It is poſſible that in company with "men of high character and ſtation," the judges, in our way over the mountain, after the laſt ſupreme court, I may have thrown out, in a vein of humour, the words our author mentions; having no idea that any low perſon was to come after us, and learn from waiters at table, the ſhreds of converſation which may have occaſionally taken place. That our author muſt have got all theſe things from ſervants, is certain, for no gentleman of our company, would ever mention to him, any thing that was ſaid.

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* His words are, "That his obſervations on my reaſoning, when he makes any, will be ſhort."

† He ſays he laughed.

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* The following is his note and my anſwer.

"William Findley preſents his compliments to Hugh H. Brackenridge, eſq. and requeſts the favor of his company to ſpend the evening at Mr. Tannehill's tavern. May 2d, 1787."

"Sir,

"I am obliged to you for your note, and would not wiſh to be behindhand with any man in civility; but after the charge made againſt me by you in the gazette, "of making a prey of the people's confidence and betraying their intereſts," and your averment in the houſe of aſſembly of my want of integrity, &c. it would certainly be improper in me to accept your invitation, however politely made. Many things may be ſaid in debate, or thrown out in political controverſy in the gazettes, that may be paſſed by; but theſe were mortal ſtabs to all that is valuable with men. I am ſo conſcious of the injuſtice you have done me, that were I at this moment alone with you on a deſolate iſland, I would not converſe with you, until you acknowledged it."

† He called him Billy Tod.

It is probable that, in Philadelphia, I may have expreſſed an idea of reſiding there, eſpecially when I heard, that after all my ſervices for the weſtern country, I was ſlighted in it. Our author himſelf, who is a *Real Farmer*, ſome years ago, when the ſquirrels and crows were ſo remarkably troubleſome in the weſtern country, that after all his induſtry, at leaſt it was generally the caſe with farmers, his crop was eaten up, may have expreſſed an idea of returning to the eaſtward of the mountains to a more champaign country. He may have conceived the idea of quitting farming altogether, and applying himſelf once more to *ſchool keeping and weaving in Conococheague*. What wonder then that finding my reputation gnawed upon in this country, by vermin, ſuch as our author, I ſhould entertain the idea, in a moment of chagrin, of removing from it? I could not expect to procure an act of aſſembly to diminiſh their number, by a premium for their ſcalps.

It may have been that in accommodation to the ſentiments of gentlemen, who have recommended to me to pay a viſit to England, and ſuch there were, I may have ſaid that after ſome time it might be convenient. It may have been, that, in a moment of convivialty I may have propoſed going farther than England. I would aſk our author himſelf, if, when he is up the ally there, at Boyd's the auctioneer's, where he lodges, with a bottle of New England rum before him, and has taken a dram or two, he has not himſelf ſome ſtrange vagaries in his brain. I ſaw him one night at the Indian Queen: general St. Clair, who is a great wag, brought him there: we made him drunk for paſtime: he ſung us a drizling weaver's ſong: I think we could have perſuaded him at that time to ſet out and ſail round the world. I do not know that we could have made him believe he was actually on his voyage. For the ſwimming of his head would make him think, that inſtead of going round the world, the world was going round him. The heart of the creature was glad. He would look and laugh when you filled up the glaſs of wine, with the moſt perfect good humour.

He does not ſeem to like the ſtory of John Emerſon. What would he think of one from David Sample, Eſq. Going through the country, he was accoſted by an old lady; do you know William Findley, wha is gaeing tae the cooncil of ſhinſors? He was here the ither day, and ſat twa hours, we me and my auld man, on a log; telling us o' ane Julus Ceſar, that was ith the rebellion in Scotland long ago. I thought of this ſtory when I heard our author, in the houſe of aſſembly, talking of Montezuma inſtituting a bank at Venice; though, by the bye, Montezuma was an Indian prince in South-America, and never heard of a bank in the world.

It is true the cave of Vanheſt was but a ſmall place, & ſcarcely large enough to contain our anthor's loom; but what had this cave to do with the buſineſs of certificates.

I have made "a fortunate eſcape from the approaches to the altar;" and ſo has our author, from the cellar and the traddles.

He boaſts he has been "truſted ſince the beginning of the revolution, and has never betrayed his truſt." I make no doubt of this. I have not charged him with ſtealing yarn, or the cloth he wove; and this, I believe, until he came to the foot of the Cheſnut ridge, was all that he had in his power.

It is a characteriſtic of a democracy to admit all men to all ſtations. This has its advantage; but it has its miſchief. Perſons in the loweſt employments are at once introduced to manage the great affairs of the government. If ſuch behave with modeſty, and are diſpoſed to learn from thoſe who are able to inform them, they are to be reſpected. But can there be any thing more prepoſterous, than that one whoſe mind was never raiſed above the counting the ſplits of a reed, or the threads of a yard of cloth, ſhould take upon him all at once to regulate the finances of the ſtate; and ſhould abuſe men who differ from him with regard to the expediency of a particular meaſure. "There is an evil which I have ſeen under the ſun, folly ſet in great dignity." The whole claiming of our author is on the ſubject of certificates; and yet, after all that can be ſaid about it, the plan introduced is a *robbery of one part of the community to ſerve the reſt; and the eſtabliſhment of delinquency by law.*

It is aſtoniſhing to me that the names of all who voted for the *funding law*, are not execrable throughout the ſtate. It is becauſe the people do not underſtand the miſchief of it. Is it not this law which has produced our preſent ſcarcity of money? It has gone from amongſt us to pay intereſt on certificates in the hands of ſpeculators in Boſton, Charleſton, all parts of America, and even Europe. The hearts blood of the people is wrung out to pay this intereſt. We never ought to have paid it, becauſe we never owed it: It was in the noviciate of our author, that the funding law paſſed, but he gave it aſſiſtance. I believe he did it ignorantly; for though in my own breaſt, from things which he has advanced, and from other circumſtances, I know him to be a falſe and malicious man, yet I think he could not be ſo diabolically wicked as to ſupport this meaſure, had he been aware of the weight of miſchief it has brought upon us.

He talks of "the improvement of his time." Aye, to be ſure, the "days of man are like a weaver's ſhuttle;" time ought to be improved. He alſo tells us of his ſolicitude for the ſafety of *his* country; as if it was his country *only*, and the intereſts of it reſted ſolely upon him. There are a people in India who think the globe ſtands on a cows horn. The country would have much ſuch foundation, if it reſted ſolely on our author. His country, indeed! If a contention ſhould ariſe about his country, as it did about that of Homer, I am diſpoſed to believe that Ireland will advance a claim. She had him until near the revolution, and it would be no great matter if ſhe had him ſtill.

Our author conſented to go to the council of ſhinſors, "to keep out *more dangerous men*." He allows himſelf to be *ſomewhat* dangerous. He cannot call this an incidental ſlip in language, for in the houſe of aſſembly no man talked ſo much of ſtile and arrangement of thoughts. I had a great mind once to have told him that he had a good right to be able to preſerve *the thread* of his diſcourſe. But I have always ſcorned an alluſion to a man's occupation, if he would only behave with modeſty. But if the public knew the conſtant reference he has made in the houſe, to my profeſſion as a lawyer, chicane, ſophiſtry, quibbling of an attorney, &c. his conſtant reference to my former theological ſtudies, as if theſe were a diſgrace; his illiberal conduct in picking up ſhreds of converſation out of doors, and telling that I ſaid this on one occaſion, and that on another, which had nothing to do with the inveſtigation of the points in queſtion, they would juſtify me in treating him with the moſt ſovereign contempt, and ſhewing to the world what his ſtudies and purſuits have been.

In my addreſs I have wrote with *moderation*, as I had told our author I would do. I have treated him, notwithſtanding his illiberal attack upon me, with as much politeneſs as if he were a gentleman. I have confined myſelf ſtrictly to the ſubjects canvaſſed in the houſe, and have introduced nothing which did not ariſe by deduction of argument. I had thought that this example would have wrought upon him, and at length brought him to expreſs himſelf with good manners. But, in his obſervations, he is juſt the old ſix and eight pence he was formerly. Vanquiſhed in the field of reaſoning, he returns to his old trade of baſket making. He has been ſo accuſtomed to ſcolding with the old women about their webs, or with his employers, in his ſchool keeping, about ſubſcriptions, that there is no poſſibility of raiſing him to any dignity of ſentiment, or manlineſs of expreſſion. It is the the misfortune of low life, that it gives low ideas, and low language. I think it is his ſchool keeping chiefly that has ſpoiled him. I have known a thouſand inſtances of men who have riſen from the ſhop, and appeared in ſuperior employments with dignity; but I never knew a ſchoolmaſter, unleſs taken young, who could be reclaimed. The conceit which they acquire in being able to cypher, as they call it, thro' Cocker's arithmetic, and to make doted capitals and birds heads at the tops of their books; to ſpell Melchizedic, and read a verſe backwards, that they are above all inſtruction and think themſelves fit for any thing. How elſe would our author have the aſſurance to appear in the Gazette, and write what he calls his *Political Centinel*; which muſt appear to every man of ſenſe, the moſt conſummate nonſenſe that ever appeared in print. He bids us "*imbibe* ourſelves with his ſentiments." Imbibe, indeed! That is drink ourſelves. I have heard of a fellow in Dublin that propoſed to eat himſelf, but the drinking part is left to our author. He tells us he has taken the greateſt part of what he writes from Monteſquieu; yes, but ſo altered and traduced by the interlacing of our authors nonſenſe, that if Monteſquieu were on earth, and to hear that our author palmed theſe ſentiments on him, he would knock his brains out.

He will "make an exploſion of vanity to keep me in countenance." His mode of advancing himſelf has been ſufficiently *exploded* by all men of ſenſibility and honor; ſleeping with pedlars, and telling in diſtilleries of what he has ſaid and done in the houſe of aſſembly, how he has got up, and "with a few cool thoughts" replied to Robert Morris, &c. Does our author think I do not know of his ſpending two hours in a ferry houſe in the neighbourhood of Pittſburgh, talking with the ferrymen and the market people, abuſing me, and telling "how cool he could be in the houſe." Villainy is always cool. Honor and honeſty feel with a generous warmth. An aſſes hoof is the cooleſt part of any brute, and it is the only thing that without corroſion of itſelf, can contain the ſevereſt poiſons.

Where have I ſhewn vanity? The ſtatement which I made of the tranſactions in the houſe, was without any affectation whatſoever. The defence I have made to the attack made upon me by our author, has led me to introduce ſome account of my ſervices. Paul himſelf, when traduced in his abſence at Corinth, was under the neceſſity in his epiſtle to aſſert what he had done, and what he was. "I am become a fool in glorying, ye have compelled me." All the raggamuffins of the allies of Philadelphia, with our author at their head, after all their watching for words and expreſſions, muſt acknowledge that my induſtry was indefatigable in the houſe; that my abilities were diſtinguiſhed in the great points of our intereſts; that my ſervices in a great national queſtion, the Miſſiſippi buſineſs, have been acknowledged by other ſtates; That my whole conduct has been far from diſgracing this weſtern country; that the prying inquiſition of political malice, for I have had no conteſt with any man in private life, has not been able to eſtabliſh one ſingle circumſtance of a want of integrity againſt me. Silent on theſe heads, they are reduced to this only, that I am vain of my attainments and my powers. It is a mercy they have this to ſay, or they would burſt with ſpite. I ſhould ſee them dying over the earth, like rats about a barn with arſenic.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

L E G H O R N, Jan. 30.

THE inſolence of the Barbarian rovers is carried to the moſt alarming exceſs, as they now pay no regard to the colours of northern nations.

It clearly appears from the report of the captain of the Swediſh merchantman, how far they reſpect the moſt ſolemn treaties of peace. The above ſhip was hailed off Malaga, by a Barbary galley, whoſe commander made a ſignal for the Swediſh captain to come on board. But the latter preferred ſending there his maſter, with all his papers, which were contemptuouſly trodden under foot by the enemy, who gave the unfortunate maſter ſo ſevere a baſtinado, that the poor man was returned half expiring to his ſhip.

The reaſon aſſigned for ſo barbarous treatment is, that the Swede being in ballaſt, had on board neither powder nor ſhot, on which the Barbarians could ſeize, as it is their common practice with ſhips of all nations indifferently.

P A R I S, Feb. 11.

It had been rumoured and generally credited, that Madame de la Motte had been ſo far indulged, as not to be obliged to wear the humiliating badge, common to all the wretched females ſhut up in the Salpetriere, but we are certain that the report is totally void of foundation. That lady has lately written to the archbiſhop of Paris, to thank his grace for the charitable donations ſent by him daily. This letter it is ſaid, is very pathetic, by the pious reſignation ſhe expreſſes therein, and the moving deſcription ſhe gives of her ſufferings.

C O P E N H A G E N, Aug. 18.

His royal highneſs the hereditary prince continues to give daily proofs of the great plans he has framed for the advantage and glory of the Daniſh nation. This young prince embraces every department of public adminiſtration, and attends to the greateſt improvement in every part with a penetration equal to the moſt conſummate miniſter of ſtate. It is by his recommendation that ſeveral learned men are now employed in forming a ſcheme for public education, which by deviating from the old cuſtom, deficient in many reſpects, may be founded on principles beſt calculated to rear up a race of men and citizens verſed in all the branches of the arts and ſciences.

His royal highneſs from principles of humanity as well as ſound policy, reſolved to free the tenantry in general from the ſtate of bondage they have hitherto experienced, yet to proceed in this matter with becoming prudence, has appointed a number of commiſſioners for deviſing the beſt method to attain this end, by relieving the peaſantry, without derogating materially from the right of the reſpective lords.

L O N D O N, April 10.

The Gallic monarch when at Cherbourg, expreſſed a great deſire to viſit the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey, and actually ſailed half way over to the former in a frigate, when a ſquall coming on, his majeſty was adviſed by ſome of his ſuit to return back.

Great part of Flanders, as well Imperial as French, is at this time employed in a very lucrative cultivation of tobacco; the produce of which ſold full as high as the beſt James river tobacco, though it had not an equal advantage with the Virginia in being cured.

In a ſcale of the ſovereigns of Europe, there would be no difficulty in the rank to be given to the great Frederick. His ſtation would ſurely be after that of the great Catharine. As a warrior, he was unqueſtionably the firſt: but it is not to a mere ravager of mankind that the character of a good king would be given. As the promoter of agriculture and the civilizer of manners, as the diſtributer of

the patron of ſcience; the lover of toleration, the friend of merit, and the father of his people. Frederick the great is entitled to the ſecond place in the ſcale of potentates in his day.

Saturday evening about half paſt eight o'clock a very extraordinary circumſtance took place in Biſhopgate ſtreet: an itinerant preacher was holding forth to an audience, on the virtues of the doctrine of predeſtination, and aſſuring his hearers, that he was ſo well perſuaded of the truth of it, that he was poſitive nothing could hurt him. During this eloquent harangue, an over-drove ox came to the ſpot where this curious gentleman was ſtanding, when to the ſurpriſe and aſtoniſhment of every perſon preſent, and by way of proving his argument he told them that he would ſtop that ox, which he was ſure, through his faith, would not hurt a hair of his head, but that on the contrary, he would turn away from him immediately. He did as he ſaid, when the beaſt, without regarding the words of the poor preacher, inſtantly threw him a conſiderable height, and left him to all appearance, without the leaſt ſign of life.

It is a fact, that when the king of France preſented the treaty of commerce, ratified on his part, to Mr. Eden, he ſaid, "This, I hope, ſir, will be the means of preventing a renewal of war in Europe during my life." And it is equally true, that on the ſame occaſion, the Queen of France preſented Mrs. Eden with ſome pieces of tapeſtry of at leaſt five thouſand pounds value.

Letters from Paris confirm the death, amidſt the moſt agonizing tortures, of the marquis de Tourjel, who had the misfortune to be thrown off and dragged a conſiderable way by his horſe, during a royal hunt at Fontainbleau. The king could not refrain from tears at receiving the melancholy news of that nobleman's lamentable end, and was pleaſed to confer, immediately, on the marquis's eldeſt ſon, the place of lord ſteward of the houſhold. The deceaſed was the man whom the queen of France ſo nobly commended by ſaying of him--"He was perhaps the only man who ever at court could not make himſelf a ſingle enemy."

The concluſion of Mr. Jenkinſon's pamphlet, reſpecting our national conduct towards neutral nations, contains ſentiments which will for ever eſtabliſh his character in the opinion of the good and worthy, beyond the reach of party calumny to wound. Having quoted the authorities of the ableſt writers on juriſprudence and maritime laws; and after diſcuſſing the guarantee or defenſive treaties by which Holland ſtood engaged to Great Britain, Mr. Jenkinſon concludes his ſubject: "The ſyſtem of humanity is no where perfect; but in reſpect to nations, its weakneſs is moſt apparent; the ſofter ties of natural affection among theſe have little effect; and no coercive bands of power exiſt to regulate and controul their paſſions. It is the Virtue of government alone on which the general proſperity depends; and treaties have no better ſanction than what virtue can give them. These were the principles from which I firſt commenced my diſcourſe; by theſe the rulers of communities are inſtructed to amend, as far as poſſible, by their prudence, what nature hath left imperfect: ambition or avarice will augment the evil; moderation may prevent it: every little inconvenience muſt be patiently ſuffered, when a ſuperior right makes it neceſſary. The love of our country ſhould never induce us to act contrary to that love which we ought to bear to mankind; ſince the intereſts of both, if they are rightly purſued will always be found conſiſtent with each other."

American Occurrences.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

Various opinions are propagated reſpecting the probable reſult of the federal convention; but whatever means are purſued, it ſeems to be unanimouſly agreed that a ſtrong and ſufficient executive power muſt be ſomewhere eſtabliſhed. How widely different would have been the character of the union, if in Congreſs had reſided a power to controul the ſelfiſh intereſts of a ſingle ſtate, and to compel the ſacrifice of partial views, in order to promote the common weal. The depravity of individuals, notchecked by phyſical obligation, will indeed taint the complexion of ſociety; and if thoſe vices that corrupt the heart, did not extinguiſh the virtues of citizens, even Rome, which is now no more, would ſtill have exiſted. In conſidering then, what form of government is beſt calculated to promote the principles of univerſal juſtice, probity and honor (which, after all, muſt be the ſource of national ſtrength as well as happineſs) fatal experience will inſtruct us that little can be left to the voluntary diſpoſition of the people. Whether the ſhattered fabric of the original conſtitution is to be repaired and enlarged, or a new and ſtately building erected upon the old foundation--whether, on the one hand, the vaſt continent is to be diſtributed into diſtinct republics, or, on the other, the majeſty of a world, centered in an individual, are queſtions that reſpect only the forms and not the objects of government: for there are immutable laws in civil ſocieties, independant of times, places and circumſtances: and let theoriſts eſtabliſh what principles they pleaſe in the three ſorts of government we are acquainted with, by making virtue the ſpring of the republican, honor the ſource of the monarchial, and fear the baſis of the deſpotic--if theſe do not lead the people of each government into virtuous manners, the whole is nothing but a political romance.

The College of Phyſicians, in their addreſs to his Moſt Chriſtian majeſty, give an excellent hint to the kingdom at large. "Courts and palaces, ſay they, have rarely been the ſcenes of abſtemiouſneſs and temperance. That your majeſty, amidſt all the incitement to gratification and indulgence, ſhould ſteadily perſevere in an unexampled forbearance †, is at once an upbraiding remonſtrance againſt the unhappily prevailing luxury, and the ſtrongeſt ſecurity for the preſervation of your health, for the long continuance of your ineſtimable life, and conſequently of the national happineſs."

† His majeſty dines chiefly on potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables, not allowing himſelf meat more frequently than once a week; and then only a bone or two of boiled mutton.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 3.

We are informed, that a party of volunteers, on the 16th of July, went in purſuit of a party of Indians who were committing depredations on the Ohio, nearly oppoſite to captain Boggs's, but returned without finding them; a party of horſemen continued the purſuit, and after very great fatigue came upon the track of three Indians, which they ſoon diſcovered a ſhort diſtance a-head, they followed them, and ſoon came up to the main body, which conſiſted of thirteen, on the appearance of the horſemen the Indians retreated a ſmall diſtance, and made ready for battle. The horſemen diſmounted, and divided in two parties, one of which advancing in front of the ſavages, while the other came within ſixty yards of them unperceived, and fired upon them; this put the ſavages entirely to flight, three of them were ſeen to fall, but only one ſcalp was taken, with all their baggage, which came to a conſiderable amount. The horſe party conſiſted of ten men.

Thurſday laſt an Indian chief of the Delaware nation, came to town, and brought in with him a young lad of the name of Tilton, who was taken about two months ſince near Wheeling, by a party of Delawares, who were in company with the Shawanese that committed ſome murders at the ſame time.

| The continuation of William Findley Eſqr's obſervations on the addreſs of H. H. Brackenridge, Eſq. is not yet come to hand.

Extract from Smythe's Tour through the United States of America.

HERE, [on the Potowmack] we were not a little diverted at a reply made by the owner of the ferry to a perſon enquiring after the health of one of his neareſt relations.

This gentleman, as well as moſt of his family being remarkably attached to the uſe of hard words and a turgid bombulous ſtyle, which they conſidered as inſignia of dignity and ſuperior conſequence, had made it his ſtudy to convey all his thoughts, even in common converſation, in the language of pompoſity and affected oſtentation, in ſuch a degree as to render himſelf altogether unintelligible to the common people, and of this peculiarity all the family were not a little proud.

As the anſwer he made to this perſon concerning his father's health was ſo completely clothed in the dreſs of formal circumlocution, I ſhall repeat it here in his own words, as a curioſity in its way.

Sir, ſaid he, the intenſe frigidity of the circumambient atmoſphere had ſo congealed the pellucid aqueous fluid of the enormous river Potowmack, that with the moſt eminent and ſuperlative reluctance, I was conſtrained to procraſtinate my premeditated egreſſion to the Palatinate Province of Maryland for the medical, chemical, and Galenical co-adjuvancy and co operation of a diſtinguiſhed ſon of Eſculapius, until the peccant deleterious matter of the Athritis had pervaded the cranium, into which it had aſcended and penetrated, from the inferior pedeſtrial major digit of my paternal relative in conſanguinity, whereby his morboſity was magnified ſo exorbitantly as to exhibit an abſolute extinguiſhment of vivification."

ON THE CUSHION-DANCE.

WHEN ſplendid circles round the room,
Teach life to baniſh ev'ry gloom,
Her praiſe my lines would fain enhance,
Who introduc'd the Cuſhion Dance.

This, tyrant cuſtom ſhall unlooſe,
Each lady now ſhall freely chooſe,
And eye the happy youth aſkance,
Who ſhares with her the Cuſhion Dance.

Now ſee each graceful moving fair,
With joy the downy burthen bear,
And with a kiſs his ſoul entrance,
Who ſhares with her the Cuſhion Dance.

The fair one follow'd by her ſwain,
Together form the happy train,
As round their circling ſteps advance,
With pleaſure in the Cuſhion Dance.

E'en they who ſcarce can ſhake a heel,
Soon as the heav'nly nymph doth kneel,
With tranſport riſe, and ſkip and prance,
Enraptur'd by the Cuſhion Dance.

What joys ecſtatic muſt he feel,
Who ſees the encircled fair one kneel,
And by a kiſs-inviting glance,
With her concludes the Cuſhion Dance.

No modeſt nymph, or modiſh prude,
Should think the gay amuſement rude;
The chaſteſt fair in all romance,
May bluſhleſs join the Cuſhion Dance.

To all whom it may concern.

KNOW ye, that I paſs'd a bond ſome time laſt April to a certain John Emerſon, of Weſtmoreland county and ſtate of Pennſylvania, conditioned for the building a houſe on a lot in Morgan's town, in Monongahela county, and executing a deed for ſaid lot, after the aforeſaid houſe was built, to the ſaid John Emerſon. Now as the ſaid Emerſon hath not complied with his payments to me for the ſaid houſe and lot, Theſe are therefore to forewarn any perſon from taking any aſſignment on the ſaid bond, as I do not intend to comply with the condition thereof.

HUGH M'NEELLY.

Morgan town July 20, 1787.

Four Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Peter's township and county of Franklin, on the night of the firſt inſt. July, the two following deſcribed ſervant men, viz.

CHARLES BARR, about five feet high, pitted with the ſmall pox, bandy legged, ſpeaks on the Scotch dialect, is about twenty years of age, had on and took with him, a new country-cloth coat, with ſilver buttons, one of which is on each ſleeve, with welted pockets, two linen ſhirts, a wool hat, a country made blanket, &c.

THOMAS LOLLAR, a native Iriſhman, about five feet four or five inches high, pale complexion, dark coloured hair, a home made linen ſhirt, a wool hat, and linen trowſers, good ſhoes, &c.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants and brings them to their maſter, or ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall have four pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, or forty ſhilling for either, paid by

WILLIAM M'DOWEL.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform thoſe who have had any contracts by bond, note, or book account, either in Weſtmoreland or Waſhington counties, who have overrun the ſame, to be punctual in paying them in caſh againſt the 15th day of Auguſt next, to me, or order, at Peter M'Kee's, on Buffaloe, for Waſhington county, or at John Woods's for Weſtmoreland, as no further indulgence need be expected, as he expects ſhortly to leave this part of the country.

NATHANIEL ALLEN.

Sawickly, May 0 1787.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on cross creek, four miles from Mr. Well's Mill, on the twentieth of May, two creatures, the one a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, twelve years old, a pacer, has a number of saddle marks, chunkey made, sunk in the crest, a middle sized bell hung round his neck.

The other a bay mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, nine years old, no mark perceivable but that of a cut on one of her hind legs, had a yoke on when she strayed away.

Whoever takes up said creatures and delivers them to the subscriber shall receive Four Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

DAVID M'COMB.

July 14, 1787.

WHERES a Mr. Samuel Erwin, attorney at law, obtained a note of hand from the subscriber, in June 1783, for the sum of seven pounds ten shillings, for which the subscriber was to receive a consideration, but said Erwin not fulfilling his engagement, all persons are hereby notified not to take an assignment of said note, as I will not pay it unless compelled by law.

SAMUEL DEVORE.

Westmoreland county, July 19, 1787.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Pittsburg, on or about the fifteenth of June last, a dark bay horse, about twelve or thirteen years old, has a long mane and tail, no brand, has a hurt on his back by the hinder part of the saddle, a natural pacer, about fourteen hands high. Whoever takes up and returns him to the subscriber, shall receive Two Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES TOD.

Pittsburg, July 19, 1787.

Gregg & Barker,

Gold and Silversmiths,

One from Philadelphia, and both late from Wilmington, in Delaware state.

BEG leave to inform the public that they mean to carry on their business at the house of Alexander M'Nichol, in Front-street, in all its various branches; also Watch cleaning and Repairing, in such manner as they hope will be satisfactory to the public.

Pittsburg, July 19, 1787.

At the Printing-Office, Pittsburgh, may be had,

THE Laws of this State, passed between the 30th September 1775, and the Revolution.

New Testaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New England Primers (with the Catechism)---Westminster Shorter Catechisms, Mother's ditto. by the dozen or single one.

The Principles of the Christian Religion, expressed in plain and easy verse, for children.

A Journey from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Burlington and South-Amboy. By Robert Slender, stocking weaver.

Blank ledgers, journals, and receipt books.

Dutch quills, ink powder, sealing wax, wafers, &c.

Also, A few books necessary for a learner of the French language.

ALL persons indebted to the late house of ANDREW MITCHELL & CO. are requested to make payment to the subscriber, only, on or before the first day of August next, ensuing, as every account unsettled after that date, will be put into the hands of an attorney.

WILLIAM TILTON.

Who has for sale, on very low terms, Three Stills, containing 140, 115, and 80 gallons; also one boiler, containing 115 gallons, with flake stands and mash tubs, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1787.

THE subscriber lent Ferguson's Lectures to some person who is not now recollected; it is requested whoever has it will please to return it.

WILLIAM WATSON.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1787.

John Wilkins & Co.

HAVE just received at their store in Pittsburg, a general assortment of GOODS, adapted to the country and season, which they will sell on the lowest terms, for cash, peltry, or country produce.

A generous price given in cash or merchandise for good ginsang.

Pittsburgh, July 5, 1787.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1787.

JUST opening for sale, at the subscribers store, at the house of Andrew Watson, tavern keeper, Front-street, two doors above Market-street, a neat and general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, furs, flour, rye, oats, or ginseng; for the latter a generous price will be given, part in money and part goods.

JOHN & SAM. COLHOUN.

N. B. All those indebted to the above company are desired to make payment on or before the first day of August next to the subscriber, or he will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

SAMUEL COLHOUN.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in consequence of a contract entered into for that purpose, there will shortly be a regular communication by post, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittsburg, in this state, by the route of New-Gate, Leesburgh, Winchester, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1st to November 1st: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This establishment will take place, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

If any person inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, so as to tally with the Virginia post, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms---as the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments arising therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding seven years, to any person undertaking the business at his own expence, and giving satisfactory security for performance.

Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS, Assignments, Awards, Bargains and Sales, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnership, Releases, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the subscriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittsburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. ROBERT GALBRAITH.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT BROWN,

At the house of Mr. James Chambers, in Pittsburgh.

A General assortment of pot metal and iron, also a quantity of dry goods, rum, wine and salt, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

N. B. Ginseng wanted.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, a black Mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, a natural trotter, switch tail, the mane hangs to the right side, a little hump-backed, about 11 years old. Whoever takes up said Mare, and delivers her to the subscriber shall receive Two Dollars Reward, paid by me

LAUGHLIN M'CLAIN.

June 13, 1787.

Treasury of the United States,

May 4, 1787.

THE Commissioners of the Board of Treasury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21st day of September next will be exposed to sale, at the place where the United States in Congress may hold their sessions, The following townships and lots of land in the western territory, which were surveyed last year, under the direction of the Geographer General of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1,	containing	1386
2		5434
3		8598
5		21139
6		23040
7		23040
8		22866
9		18644 1-2

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1,	containing	6596
2		11797
3		14482
5		23040
6		23040
7		23040
8		23040
9		23040
10		23040
11		23040
12		23040

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1,	containing	4574
2		21350
3		23040
7		23040
8		23040
10		23040
11		23040
12		23040
13		23040

The admirable quality of these lands, and the favorable climate in which they are situated, are too well known to need description. The conditions of sale are as follows, to wit.

1st. The townships or fractional parts of townships throughout the different ranges, will be sold either entire or in lots, in alternate order; that is to say where a township or fractional part of a township, is sold entire, the next will be sold in lots, agreeably to ordinance of 20th May, 1784.

2d. The lands are not to be sold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or silver, or any of the securities of the United States.

3d. The purchasers are to pay the charges of survey, which are to be estimated at thirty-six dollars in specie, or certificates, as aforesaid for every township; and in the same proportion for fractional parts of townships or lots; this payment to be made at the sales, and in case of failure, the lands to be again exposed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of the purchase; and the remaining two-thirds in three months after the date of the sale; on which payment a certificate shall be given by the treasurer of the United States, which shall entitle the person to whom the same is given to receive from the commissioners of this board a proper title; that if the second payment is not made at the time above specified, the first payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeit accrued be again set up to sale.

5th. The platts of the townships will be marked by subdivisions into lots of one mile square, or six hundred and forty acres, and numbered from one to thirty six, and out of each township, Lot Number eight, eleven, twenty six and twenty-nine, are to be reserved for future sale; Lot Number sixteen, for the maintenance of public schools within the respective townships, and out of every fractional part of a township, as many lots of the same number as shall be found therein. There will also be reserved to the United States one third part of all gold and silver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and descriptions of the lands will be exhibited at the time and place of sale, and the sales will continue from day to day, 'til the whole are sold.

SAMUEL OSGOOD.
WALTER LIVINGSTON,
ARTHUR LEE,
} Commissioners.